An inaugaal Dissertation

on

Philosophy of Parturition

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Philosophy of Intuition

When ever any great work is to be accomplished, or object attained we almost invariably find, that if man be the operator, he in order, the more perfectly, to secure its completion, requires, or demands at least, some length of time, that he may spend in forethought and deep study in order that he may be the more able, and competent to fulfil the task. This may be looked upon in most cases as a truism, indeed it is in all cases to some extent, the greatest benefits that have been achieved for mankind, as well as the most marked changes, that have occured in Human affairs, have all without exception engaged the minds of their performers, for days, months, and even years before their completion, and upon examination we find that education lums to favor this plan of procedure, from the fact that educated men, consider well, and mature their plans, before daring to make

known their thoughts, and thus carry them into action. This wise theory which must have so Gen-
erally adopted, has been learned from a lesson
that Nature has taught, and her teachings are
the very embodiment of wisdom, beautiful in her
designs, and simple in the way in which she
presents them, and yet possessing wonderful
attractions, for the eye of the most fastidious, But
as usual whenever our contemplation turns upon
Nature, we wonder away from the proposed
subject of our remarks; and why, we find
her in this wide domain of Nature, beauties,
that aspiring art cannot imitate, riches,
unlike those of her cruel counterfeiter, that
brighten but in the sunny time, and that
fade not away, even through Centuries, may
intervene; but before these beauties are made
visible to the human eye, we find that many
years, are sometimes necessary, to develope,

as it were, the hidden treasures that are at one day, and for many days perhaps to be made the subject, of general admiration; and with instances of what we have here asserted, we might crowd the pages of massive volumes, or what would be more practical, we might point to that living, thinking, moving mass of wonder an astonishment. Man, the most perfect of all of natures works, the "noblest work of God". But at present, we will confine ourselfs, with an examination into, and partial discription, of the origin, and previous history of that being, that has been so highly endowed by nature, as to be called the noblest of its works. Many objects are they in nature, that now command the respect, and illicit the applause of every sensible, thinking mind, and which but a few years, or perhaps days ago, was nothing more than a single atom; or in

Physiological language, a single molecule, unnoticed, or unobserved, even by the eyes of the most Careful Student. This is true with the majority of Mankind, Concerning themselves, how few do we find that show any disposition whatever to know, and to learn their own origin, and the laws which govern their origin, gradual formation, growth, the necessary endowments of each faculty, their completion in one Sense, and final ushering out upon the Stage of action, from which period they are to a Certainty thrown upon their own resources, and made the subjects of disease, of health, of fame virtue, or renown, as the case may be Some there are however who have made a knowledge of this, their passion, and their talent; Such men, or rather the talent, which these men possess, is to be admired, for there can be no ~~Cordial~~ desire for wealth

here, no thirst for reputation, as it may
to close an application of the mind, to be fol-
lowed by no other end in view than reputation;
any one part of this Subject is sufficient to
occupy the attention of the Student of Nature, for
a much longer period, than is genially spent upon
the whole affair; for instance, let us take the
final closing Scene, of the formative process
or preparatory existance as it were of the New
Being: the Parturient Act, in which the full dev-
eloped product of the womb, is made the
necessity to change its place of residence,
its habits, its resources, everything indeed, as
it whole nature seems then to undergo a
Complete Change; but in order fully to com-
prehend these Changes, as well as the being
subject to Change, we find it necessary to
go back as it were, and inquire into its
previous nature, and mode of living;

this being necessary in order to institute a Com-
parison for what has been found true of
Pathology, will be found equally as true
here, that a knowledge of the appearance of
healthy organs, is absolutely necessary be-
fore a proper Diagnosis of Disease, can be
formed. So that by the preceding, we are led
to consider every part, and portion of Pre-
nancy, even as far back, or rather as
early as the date of its origin, for unless
we do this, and know when, and by what
manner of means it was placed in the
organ from which it is now passing, we find
ourself building without a basis for our
arguments, but we need not add that
our discription of this portion of our subject,
will be but a general view of the matter,
not embracing any the minutea, but simply
stating acknowledge facts, as they present, themselves

to our understanding, and explaining in as brief a manner as possible, the why, and the wherefor, of these existances We will therefore proceed at once to a consideration of the formation of the Foetus, and the Pregnancy of the Mother; and in the first place we find that during the act of copulation, or coition the exciting power to the formation of the Embryo is produced, and when this is done, then the grand purposes of this act, are ach-ieved: the exciting power seems to be em-braced or contained in the exceedingly small portion of Seminal Fluid, that is as it were, induced by excitement, to leave its former place of residence, and find lodgement in the Vagina, then winding it way up to the neck of the uterus, to undergo a change, that part which is not required for Conception is thrown off, while the

remaining portion, finds it way up the walls of the Uterus, and is deposited in the ovaria through the medium of the ovarian Ligament. Then it becomes endowed with life, and formative power, after its passage into the ovaria having been ascertained, then we find the office which Man was to have performed at an end and henceforth its keeping is to be entrusted to her, and his aid, which was at first so essential, is now unrequired and indeed injurious. After the necessary constituent, has been deposited in the ovaria, we find the grand process begins, and once begun its growth is rapid; it is not long before it take ~~to~~ its definite form, and thus but a few days elapse, before it shows signs of vitality, and thus its growth is accomplished each day, and each hour of the day, add

Something more to its tissues, until after
the expiration three months it ceases to be
an Embryo, and hencefortth known as a
Foetus; its weight now is from Down to eight
ounces, and its length from six to eight inches from
then at this particular time, it begins to
show signs of more decided signs of life,
and human form, and as time slowly
passes by, its increase becomes still more
apparent, until at the Fifth month, we
find that its weight is about eight to 11 ounces,
its length from eight to ten inches; At Six
Months we find its length from 11 to 12 inches,
its weight one pound, hair now begins to
show itself more on the head, and nails
are to be distinguished on the fingers; the
skin better developed, the Creation is noticed
quit Small; Eight month it wieghs is from
four to five pounds, and its length risen to

eighteen inches, Skin is very red with a "fussy appearance" the Scrotum Contains one testicle Mostly the "left". At nine months, the period all alotted for its birth, we find the Foetus weighing, from Six to seven pounds, measuring from nineteen to twenty-three inches; its Skin well developed, the lungs ready to perform their function; Quantity of blood abundant, Urinary apparatus in perfect order: here it need scarcely be said, that the Foetus has received its full compliment of Uterine Life, and its formation is here Complete, and it is now ready, again to change its place of residence: but before we take into Consideration this final act of nature, let us Consider for a few minutes some of the necessary and natural conditions that exist in the Mother, as well as the Foetus, during the last nine months

Gestation. Almost the first sign or Symptom that is given to the Female, that she is about to become Pregnant, is the Cessation of the Menses, that function, the regular occurrence of which, was at one time so necessary to the preservation, of her health, is now totally Suspended, its retention being indispensibly necessary, to the formation, and nutrition of a new being; but soon to be a source of evidence testifying to the use, or object of Menstruation; While there is no demand made upon the System for extra Nutrition, or Support, then this Surplus of blood, as it would appear to be, is not required for the Support of her being, Consequently it is thrown off, but just as soon as Nature Contemplates the formation of a new being, just so soon does she proceed to retain that which can now be made

use of; hence we find that the vessels and Nerves of the Uterus, that previous to this exciting time, lay so insignificant and imperceptible, now become enlarged and Congested, until the whole Parenchyma of the organ, appears as though it were made up of Arterial and Venous Lakes, that stand out in bold relief, and form deep Sinuses, or Canals through which the blood passes, for the twofold purpose of supplying the New Being, as well as the increased demands of Uterus itself. The Ovaria is also acted upon, Immediately during this mysterious process of Nature, as well as the Uterus; and upon examination, we find that they to Sympathize with the Uterus, and become enlarged; they are surrounded or embraced by the Fimbriated extremities of the Fallopian Tubes so as

the most perfectly, in retaining the ovum as it passes from them; as we said it is in them that the Female has to receive her powers of reproduction, as the removal of these organs, has been a very frequent, and immediately known of Sterility; them absence has left the Female devoid of all those peculiar characteristics of her Sex; her modesty is not so great, her manner of Speech is altogether, her delicacy of feeling and thinking Manner have all changed, or rather departed, and the modest blush that once so readily mantled her cheek, and gave to it the appearance of Maiden loveliness, now came to appear, while the place once filled by these departing Charms, is occupied by the Coarse rough Manners of her opposite in Sex; Such are the Changes produced or Conditions existing in those who have been

so unfortunate, as to be deprived of them by disease; or by Congenital Deformation. We have also been told by those, who have made this a matter of particular Study, that the Ovaria of a female, are the analogue of the Testis in the Male, because they make the first contribution of the Female, to the formation, of a New being: and this contribution has been called the Graffian Vesicle, which consists of a small homogenous body, about the Size of a Millet Seed. But before we pass from this portion of our remarks, let us briefly Consider, some of the changes, to which the Uterus itself has been Subjected during the past months of Pregnancy: the first glance that is had of this curious organ by the Casual Observer, would not illicit any very great degree of wonder, but when the Stupendous idea was conceived of

that man, the so called Lord of Creation
gifted with all the Mighty powers of his mind,
his towering intellect, his ingeniously formed,
mechanically constructed body, had its ori-
gin, his first beginning here, then the mind is
led to wonder, how such an exceedingly small
organ, could be the first resting place of the
new being at any time. but a view of this
organ a few months hence, that now lays so
dormant as it were in the cavity of the
Pelvis. would considerably enlighten the mind
upon the Subject; the organ now reaches
high up in the abdomen, and as it rises
it pushes, the intestines, and other organs of
digestion up against the Diaphram, it dis-
tends the anterior and lateral walls of the
Abdomen, and seems for a time to oc-cu-
py the most important, as well as the
most prominent position, in the whole body

its Muscular Structure becomes more high-
ly endowed with Vitality, the existance of Mus-
cular Fibre however has been doubted by some
authors, and those very men who have doubted
it most, have been the loudest to mantain
the existance of Muscular contraction in
the organ during labor. Its inner surface be-
comes lined by a thick coating of mucus,
which performs a very paominent part
as the reader enters the uterus We will now
take into Consideration the main portion
of our Subject Partunition, which we will
class under three distinct and seperate
Stages, the Child, the passages, and the Ex-
pulsive force; under the first Stage is
embraced the Fortus with its funnal
Characteristics, the Placenta &c, under the
Second head, we will speak of the pass-
Vagina & Uterus &c, together with the influence

which these passages have upon the Child;
and the third and last Stage, Expulsive
Force which embraces the pains of Labor,
the Contractions of the Uterus and Vagina, and
when these three divisions of Labor, are fully
Comprehended, then we may be said to pos=
sess a tolerable idea of the whole proces
of Parturition; that is, when it occurs at the
proper time, and in the proper manner;
we will therefore hasten on to a Consideration
of the first Stage as we before Stated Con=
sists of the Foetus & Placenta with the wa=
ters fluids that are naturally expelled
at this time. The Child has now arrived
at Maturity in Uterine Life, its Size, ag;
Weight, and General appearance, we spoke
of in the early part of our remarks, and
we have now to Consider it more minu=
tely as regards its Size, in different portions

of its body, together with the relation it bears to surrounding Structures: Therefore let us briefly note, some of the peculiar Characteristics of the Foetal Head: its dimensions are beautifully adapted to the passages it must needs traverse, but as though Nature were suspicious of the damage that might be sustained, from its contact with a defined Pelvis. We find her armed as it were with the ready means, wholly to avoid the impending danger; in examining the Foetal Head, we find its Osseous Structure but partly developed, its bones connected together though the medium of the Sutures, which are at present represented only in the form of very delicate, and pliable Membranes: the wisdom displayed in this arrangement of Matters is made obvious, when the head is compressed, as it passes

through the upper and lower Strails of the Pelvis, how the bones one down to lap upon, or overlay each other, until those narrow bounds are passed, and then, to Spread out again, and show no marks of violence whatever. What a wise provision of Providence is this, what Skill in Mechanics, and Architecture, how presents itself to the thinking mind. We will now pass to the further Consideration of the remaining portion of the Foetal body; the extent of its development we have noticed, and we have now Simply to Speak of those things Concerning it, which have relation to the process of Parturition; thus for instance the Condition of the Surface of the body, the Circulation of the Blood, and the source from which it comes, as all these matters have an intimate Connection with Labor,

and its consequences. The Surface of the body we find to be covered with a smooth oily substance, known as Vernix caseosa, the office of which, is to harden the Surface of the body of the Child smooth during its Intrauine life, as well as birth; leaving this we take into Consideration, the Circulation of the Foetus, which from its Situation in Utero, we find entirely different from that of the adult, or infant, before birth the little one, as we can assume, receives its blood, from the Umbilical cord which is made up of two Arteries and one Vein, the former Carrying Venous blood and the latter Arterial Blood vessels enter the Abdomen of the Child at the Umbilicus, the blood then passes through the Ductus Venosis, beneath the Liver to the Vena Cava, into which it enters, it then passes along upwards, and empties

into the Right Auricle of the Heart, but it
divides into two Streams, one passes to the
Right Ventricle, then through the Pulmonary
Artery, ending a portion to supply, the
Lungs with Nourishment, and then passing down
through the Ductus Arteriosus into the Aorta
Descendens, through which it supplies the
lower extremities. The other portion that
we left in the Right Auricle of the Heart
passes through the Foramen Ovale into the
Left Auricle of the Heart, then into the
Left Ventricle and Arch of the Aorta, from
which it is supplied to the head and neck,
and upper extremities, through the Medium
of the vessels that have their origin there,
This of Course is an arrangement, to suit
the necessities of the child during Uterine
Life, and when the lungs are not per-
mitted to act, from a want of Atmospheric

Sir, and this will finish our remarks at present, on the Circulation of the Blood in the Foetus. The next thing in order, is the passages which the Child traverses, and how it may be said, that we have to deal with organs that very frequently, prove to be an injury to the Foetus: how in the Cervix Uteri, and Vaginal Canal, the Child often meets with such violent Compression from the walls of the Uterus that its life is endanger: selecting our remedy carefully, and giving a Single Dose high" this difficulty is greatly Obviated The Vaginal passages we find lined by a mucus Membrance, which at all times but now in particular, secrets a Mucus lubricating fluid, that greatly aids in the process of Parturition; Contractions also appears to be a function peculiar to this organs, and this Contraction is only excited

When Something is to discharged, and only
when it has been previously dilated; Sup-
posinly the Vaginal Canal is dilated to the
Uterus, from which it recieves the Foetus,
and inferiorly it terminates in the Labia
Majora, or External Organs of Generation;
naturally its lingth is about 5 1/2 inches in
Width or diameter, about one inch and
a half or two inches, and its direction
downwards forwards; but little more can
be said of this at present, more will be
said when we come to a Seminal descrip-
tion of Parturition; Those passages of Canals
like that of the Uterus, are Subject to very
great dextension. but no more however than
is necessary for the convenient passage of
the Child; but this would not be Sufficient
to accomplish the Expulsion, if it were
not aided or assisted by a Curtain

number of Expulsive Pains, or efforts, generally known in common Parlance, as Labor Pains, and this brings us to the Consideration of the third division of our Subject, or the Expulsive Force, under which is embraced the Contractions of the Uterus & Vagina, as well as any effort that might be made, by the Mother: Writers tell us, that the Pains of Labor are not confined alone to the Contractions of the organs implicated, but are attendant previous to this, upon the Dilatations of the organs; they also tell us that these pains commence in the Lumbar Regions, and pass round to the Pubis, and then down the Abdomen, and inner Surface of the Thighs; these pains however are not Spoken of as considered by authors, in relation to the Suffering they produce, but in accordance with the assistance they afford in the process

of labor; thus for instance the first few
pains are instrumental in accomplishing
the Dilatation of the Os Uteri, and the next
in producing Contractions of the whole organ;
in a like manner the Placenta is delivered,
and in all these manipulations we recognize
the Expulsive Force; and it is here then
that the Muscular Structure of the Uterus
, the existence of which at one time, so
much doubted by some authors, is brought
into action, commencing at the Fundus
the Organ, it passes downwards, until
it reaches the Cervix or Neck, and thence
down through the Vagina, and thus by a
series of Dilatations, and Contractions, the
Uterus & Vagina are enabled at the Call
of Nature & Nature, to discharge their contents,
and thus Complete the great process of Par=
turition, an Institute of Nature, an Object

for which she waited long, & strove hard, and succeeded, only when a New Being had been ushered into the world, to begin the race of life, and to assume its cares and re= sponsibilities; but there are many matters connected with the process of Parturition, of which we have not spoken yet, matters of equal if not more importance than some things upon which we have dwelt longer perhaps than was necessary; but bear with us if you will, for a short time, while we endeavor to say some= thing of what might be called the Minutiæ, by some, but which we think is deserving of more attention, than it generally receives from the Pen of those more able to, but not more willing to do the matter justice. But as time and space warn us to be brief in the use of such prefatory remarks

as these, we therefore hasten on, to a consideration
of some points in our subject, that bear
relation to each other, and more as con-
necting links, between the three main div-
isions of our subject. This view however
of the matter it must not be said can
only be obtained, by a general observation
of the whole affair; and when we relax
our efforts for a time, at the special con-
sideration of any one part of our subject,
and take in one glance, a general view
of the whole affair of Parturition, we must con-
fess that our minds are filled with amaze-
ment, at the wonderfull wisdom dis-
played, as well as the grandeur of the Scene
that surrounds the Birth place of the New
Born Child; to see the perfect harmony
that exists between the various organs of
the body, particularly those most remote

from the Scene of action, the Gradual Sattning
of Symptoms, that are to announce the ap=
proaching Struggle, that nature is to make, the
evidence that is given to her Nervous System
of what is about to take place, as well as
the assurance She has from nature, from
her Bible, and from her friends, that this
is no Mortifie Cause, no discased action,
Nothing indeed but what is in direct Com=
pliance with the Calls of nature. She mostu
fully little else than pain, and fancying
in her mind that her child could not be
born without the Most extreme exertion
on her part, has been led to call it Labor
and from its frequent use this term has
gained a place in the Vocabulary of
Medical Words, and is now Generally used
by Physicians, but Should be used only
When an unusal amount of time, and

labor has been assumed in order to complete the birth. The position in which the Child is presented to the world of which we have not alluded to, is sufficient to engage our attention, for a much longer period than we can at present dwell upon it; and as a General remark suffice it to say, that the Comparative easy, quickness of labor, if we may be allowed to use such a term, depends to a very great extent upon the Character of the Presentation; in all of them Head Presentations however no matter what may be the position, the movements that are made by Nature to deliver the Child all show the most profound wisdom in adapting the means to the ends, this we may say from the existing State of the Case, which would require a different Movement of the head, in every separate position

in order to deliver it Wisdom is not confined to this stage of labor alone however, we see it in the first as well as in the last stages, it shows itself at the first appearance of pregnancy, and accompanies it throughout its various periods, and unfolds itself like a rose, when the fruit is ripe and ready for the harvest, in on it more than usually displayed, in the cradel it has formed for the nursing of the Child during its Infantine Life; None but the mind of a God, could, have conceived of a plan like that, of protecting the tender limbs of the Foetus from harm or injury by suspending or floating its little body upon the surface of a mass of Waters; here secluded and alone its little form may rest unmoved or undisturbed by the jarring motions of its brawny out ward form, until its growth

its age, its Size, were, are such as would warant
its safe passage down to a world, for which
its whole Uterine Life, has been preparing
it. The Changes which Parturition produces
in the Child are sufficient to engage our
attention, for a considerable length of time
One would scarcely think that the way
in which Nature had provided for the
Maintenance of the life of the Foetus, and
which had for the Space of nine months,
been subservient to that end, could thus so
easily be changed, so completely, as in a
few minutes to derive its whole Source of
Nutrition from an entirely new Source
and yet this is or should be true, in every
birth that takes place: before birth as (we
stated in the early part of our remarks)
the Foetus is sustained by the Blood which
it receives from the Umbilical Vessels, now

in, order that the birth may be effected,
these vessels must be bound, so that im-
mediately nutrition is cut from this Donor,
but while it is living here it is being estabi-
lished more permanently in another place:
Some of the vessels that conveyed the blood
previous to this are fast contracting, and
will ere long be entirely obliterated, while
others are making themselves subservient,
ing the part that was allotted unto them.
For instance we find that the Ductus Venosis
ceases to act, and the Pulmonary Arteries
become larger and better filled: the Ductus
Arteriosus, also the Foramen Ovale, disapear
or become closed. Thus far have we gone
upon the Subject, and as yet I believe
we have stated nothing but the truth we
might go on, and write almost uncessingly
upon it, but as time, and Space would

not permit, neither would prudence dictate such a course, We have now gone over most of the ground that we laid out for ourselves and little remains to be said to complete this sum of our remarks upon Particulars; the Jonual Character of this Subject, is one that will not permit of a very straight forward account; the intimate relation that one part bears to another, as well as the likeness that exists between them, is sufficient we think to prepare the mind of the reader to receive our faulty document, and be lenient in his judgement of it; perhaps, in our endeavor, to do the Subject Justice, we have overstepped the mark, and painted in too Sandy Colors those truths, that under other circumstances, if presented in Simpler terms, would have been far better adapted to the purpose; an error how however would

be far more excusable, than one in which we undimated the importance of the Subject. We think that to much importance can not be placed upon the origin, and birth of man; when we look out upon the world, and see so much of greatness, so much in men to be admired, to see the triumphs of his giant intellect, the powers he has subdued, and the nations that follow in his train, when we behold the achievments of Art, and the acquirements of Science, the length to which his mind has gone, as well as the track which a perverted mind has made of him; then we are led to wander back as it were, through the lives of these great Characters, to pass with them through their middle age, their early Youth, and Childhood, to watch them in their Cradle days, back to the moment of each one's birth, and then

to stop, and think of the grandeur that might attend, those moments of pain, and anxiety to the Mother, but of the security of life, health, and a separate existence, to the child; the Commencement of its earthly Career; when it in a measure throws off its dependance upon the Mother, and becomes the subject of Penalty for wrong, and reward for Virtue; assumes the moral responsibilities of its Nature, no long to enlist under the banner of Sin and Satan, to do wrong, or to choose that better, Nobler, part, to serve his God, and love his fellow man. This however, is but a partial view of the Matter, we have as yet said nothing of the high and exalting position, that is assigned unto Woman, when she takes upon herself, a willing permission from Nature to procreate the Human Species; we dwell long upon the great and good results

flowing from Parturition, but all that we have said, has been of the Baby born; we have pictured the benefits, the blessings that have resulted, from a proper use of those talents decreed at birth; and we have depicted briefly, the fallen Condition of those who have wasted their inborn faculties; now let's take for our theme, Woman, She who for so long a time, has borne up beneath the trials, and the trouble, the pains, and the anxiety, the disturbances of both Mind & body, and for what purpose, it was to decree the enjoyment of life to the New Being; She so meek by nature, so innocent, and unoffending, retiring, modest, kind, and affectionate, has been Chosen by all wise Providence, to form, carry, and give birth to Man, the "Noblest" work of God" What a mission She has to perform, What grandeur attends the very thought of it,

and yet how little is its worth appreciated by the mass. Behold her furious to the struggle in which her child is set free, how careful are her steps through life, how sensitive to impressions, as if by nature told of the condition she was in, and warned to live accordingly, see how as the symptoms of its termination show themselves, her mind is prepared for the scene, and her resolution fixed for its accomplishment; as a skillful General, considers in his mind the expected battle, so she revives the efforts she must make, to meet the pains of Labor; the battle has began, and down her many doubts, as to its termination, are to be silenced, or settled, by reality; it progress slowly, and brings in its train, the fears, and despondency, that are so characteristic of her sex in general; to her it is a new and a strange process, and her longings for relief, have well nigh ceased

to be made, her strength departs, her spirits flag.
until the unstrained eyes turn from the scene,
and are wet with tears; Nature, tired from
repeated efforts, seems unable, or unwilling to
complete the process, and in such a condition,
she is truely unable for the task; but waits a
few minutes has been spent by the patient in
"Balmy sleep tired Nature's sweet restorer" she
wakes from her slumber, Nature is wound again
and as a strong man prepairs for the racy
the Herculanean task, as it would seem,
is accomplished, and her child is born
She hourly realizes that she has become a
Mother, and longs to commence her duties
as such, her strength returns, her spirits
are ethilirated, and as a Sailor miraculously
saved from a watery grave, displays his thank-
fullness, so she in a token of the gratitude
that fills her overflowing heart, pours forth

her soul, in humble heartfelt prayer; she
feels that the whole purpose of her being has
been accomplished, and the object for which
she was intended is secured: she has been
made the means of continuing her race, and
a new tie, has been sent from heaven, to bind
her closer to her God, her home, and her
companion through life. Surely then we may
say that woman occupies an important
position in Society; to her charge, is com-
mitted the young and youthful of the race,
from her bosom, they receive the first nourishment
that is necessary for their existance, and from
her lips, they imbibe instructions that none
but a mother could give, and that from
the basis, on which in a manner their
destiny depends; but enough has been said
to impress our minds fully with the greatness
of the act of Parturition, and if it not

have the effect of making lasting impressions
on our minds, of the wisdom and goodness
that is now displayed, as well as leading
others to drink from this pure fountain of knowledge
of instruction, then we shall feel richly
rewarded beyond our just deserts; and in
conclusion permit me again to ask your
indulgence while you examine our faulty
document, we have done the best we could,
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